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09/660,850	09/13/2000	Marc Laury	859063.478	7939

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EXAMINER

GREEN III, THOMAS R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2697

7

DATE MAILED: 05/22/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/660,850	LAURY ET AL.
	Examiner Po-Wei (Dennis) Chen	Art Unit 2697

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

In response to an Amendment received on March 18, 2003. This action is final.

The present title of the invention is "Error Distribution for the Approximation of the Pixel Color of a Digital Image".

The Group Art Unit of the Examiner case is 2697. Please use the proper Art Unit number to help us serve you better.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 8, 9 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Shiao et al (US 5,353,127).

As per claim 8, Shiao et al., hereafter Shiao, discloses a method for quantization gray level pixel data with extended distribution set comprising:

A method of compressing a digital image having pixels each with a color represented by a color code ("This invention relates to conversion of images from gray scale pixel values to a reduced number of levels pixel values", see lines 6-8 of column 1);

Selecting, for a current one of the pixels of the digital image, one of a plurality of weighting coefficients based on a position of the current pixel; computing a sum of a correction term and a color code of the current pixel, the correction term being equal to an error value computed for a previous single one of the pixels multiplied by the selected weighting coefficient

for the current pixel (“Each pixel of the gray level data is modified by a correspondingly weighted error correction term or terms from previously processed pixels, generating a modified pixel value”, see lines 33-37 of column 3 and “...in accordance with a weighted distribution scheme through a matrix...matrix including pixels at pixel locations corresponding to pixels $\{(n+1,1), (n-2,1+1), (n-1,1+1), (n,1+1)\}$ ”, see lines 41-48 of column 3). It is noted that while the claim recites “color”, this term is broad enough to encompass gray-scale data as used by Shiao. “Color” does not limit the claim to any particular color space. Also see column 4, lines 28-43. While the claim recites previous single one of the pixels, it is noted that Shiao discloses that the error for the current pixels are computed from the evaluation of pixels $(n, l-1), (n+1,l-1), (n+2,l-1), (n+3,l-1)$ and $(n-1,l)$ (see lines 2-8 of column 6 and Fig. 2). Therefore, to compute the error for any pixel in the first line, i.e., $l=1$, the error for the pixel would be the error of pixel $(n-1, l)$, or the previous single one pixel. Thus, limitation of claim is met;

Selecting for the current pixel an estimated color from a plurality of estimated colors, the selected estimated color being an estimated color that most closely matches the computed sum; and replacing the color code of the current pixel with the selected estimated color (“The modified image, the sum of the input value and the error value of previous pixels $(In,l+En,l)$, is passed to threshold comparator14. The modified image data is compared to threshold value(s) T , to determine an appropriate output level”, see lines 16-20 of column 5 and elements 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 of Fig. 2).

3. As per claim 9, Shiao discloses a method for quantization gray level pixel data with extended distribution set comprising:

Computing for the current pixel an error value equal to a difference between the computed sum and the color code for the current pixel (“Determining an error term that is a difference between the output value and the modified optical density value”, see lines 48-50 of column 6);

Using the computed error value for the current pixel to compute a correction term for a subsequent one of the pixels (“Each pixel of the gray level data is modified by a correspondingly weighted error correction term or terms from previously processed pixels, generating a modified pixel value”, see lines 33-37 of column 3).

4. As per claim 14, Shiau discloses a method for quantization gray level pixel data with extended distribution set comprising:

The weighting coefficient selected for the current pixel is not selected for any pixels that are immediately adjacent to the current pixel (“...in accordance with a weighted distribution scheme through a matrix...matrix including pixels at pixel locations corresponding to pixels $\{(n+1,1), (n-2,1+1), (n-1,1+1), (n,1+1)\}$ ”, see lines 41-48 of column 3 and Fig. 3A). The weighting coefficient for the current pixel (In,l) is E while the surrounding pixels are multiples of E.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 5, 6, and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shiau et al. (US 5,353,127; refer to as "Shiau" herein), and further in view of Yamada et al. (US 6,172,768; refer to as "Yamada" herein).

As per claim 1, Shiau, discloses a method for quantization gray level pixel data with extended distribution set comprising:

A method of approximation of respective colors of pixels of a digital image ("This invention relates to conversion of images from gray scale pixel values to a reduced number of levels pixel values", see lines 6-8 of column 1). Also see lines 28-43 of column 4;

Selecting, successively for each pixel, a color having a code which comes close with a smallest error to a sum of a code of a current pixel's color and of a correction term, wherein the correction term is equal to the smallest error calculated upon approximation of one preceding pixel assigned with a weighting coefficient depending on a position of the current pixel in the image ("Each pixel of the gray level data is modified by a correspondingly weighted error correction term or terms from previously processed pixels, generating a modified pixel value", see lines 33-37 of column 3 and "...in accordance with a weighted distribution scheme through a matrix...matrix including pixels at pixel locations corresponding to pixels $\{(n+1,1), (n-2,1+1), (n-1,1+1), (n,1+1)\}$ ", see lines 41-48 of column 3); While the claim recites one preceding pixel, it is noted that Shiau discloses that the error for the current pixels are computed from the evaluation of pixels $(n, l-1), (n+1, l-1), (n+2, l-1), (n+3, l-1)$ and $(n-1, l)$ (see lines 2-8 of column 6 and Fig. 2). Therefore, to compute the error for any pixel in the first line, i.e., $l=1$, the error for the pixel would be the error of pixel $(n-1, l)$, or the one preceding pixel. Thus, limitation of claim is met;

Shiau shows all the claimed features except selecting from a look-up table. However, it is known in the art taught by Yamada. Yamada teaches a method of halftoning with changeable error diffusion weights which "a look-up table is provided which, based on output error or based on image source data plus its accumulated error, directly provides actual error values and/or threshold or output values for error diffusion halftoning" (see lines 32-36 of column 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Yamada into Shiau. Because by substituting a look-up table for the buffer of Shiau's teaching, it would provide the color code and correction term directly without computation, thus, reduces the processing time. Further, it is very conventional to use look-up tables to implement mathematical functions to speed up the processing.

7. As per claim 5, Shiau discloses a method for quantization gray level pixel data with extended distribution set comprising:

Image is scanned line by line ("An input image of the type to be processed as hereinafter described, may be represented by a series of gray values (gray level pixels) arranged in an array of L lines, each line containing N gray value pixels", see lines 44-47 of column 4);

Shiau and Yamada show all the claimed features except the correction term is null for a first pixel of each line. However, the process of setting variables to a given value (or clearing them so they are equal to null) is a standard practice in most all types of programming. Therefore, the setting of the correction term to null at the beginning of each line would ensure that errant or unwanted data (such as from the end of the scan line) does not influence the correction term and produce faulty correction data. To one of ordinary skill in the art it would have been obvious to do this to produce a better output image.

8. As per claim 6, Shiau discloses a method for quantization gray level pixel data with extended distribution set comprising:

An electronic circuit for approximating the respective colors of pixels of a digital image (see Fig. 2).

9. As per claim 7, Shiau discloses a method for quantization gray level pixel data with extended distribution set comprising:

A memory in which are stored codes of colors, coded in the same way as the pixel colors; an evaluation circuit having a first input that receives a color code from the memory and a second input that receives the code of a pixel of the image plus a correction term, the evaluation circuit selecting the stored color having the code that comes close with the smallest error; and a correction circuit, an input of which is connected to an output of the evaluation circuit, for generating a corrected code, equal to the sum of the code of the color of a current pixel and of the correction term (“The modified image, the sum of the input value and the error value of previous pixels ($In,l+En,l$), is passed to threshold comparator 14. The modified image data is compared to threshold value(s) T , to determine an appropriate output level”, see lines 16-20 of column 5 and elements 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 of Fig. 2);

Shiau shows all the claimed features except selecting from a look-up table. However, it is known in the art taught by Yamada et al., hereafter Yamada. Yamada teaches a method of halftoning with changeable error diffusion weights which “a look-up table is provided which, based on output error or based on image source data plus its accumulated error, directly provides actual error values and/or threshold or output values for error diffusion halftoning” (see lines 32-36 of column 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the

teaching of Yamada into Shiau. Because by substituting a look-up table for the buffer of Shiau's teaching, it would provide the color code and correction term directly without computation, thus, reduces the processing time. Also, see the remarks, above, presented with regard to claim 1.

10. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shiau (US 5,353,127) and Yamada (US 6,172,768) as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Matsushiro (US 6,459,817).

As per claim 2, it is noted that the combination of Shiau and Yamada does not disclose that the "weighting coefficient is a function of respective least significant bits of binary codes representing an abscissa and an ordinate of the position of the current pixel". However, this is known in the art as taught by Matsushiro. Matsushiro teaches an image-processing method and apparatus generating pseudo-tone patterns with improved regularity that "Table T1 is addressed by the least significant bit of the x-coordinate, and the least significant bit of the y-coordinate" and "the values $K_j(x,y)$ of the four periodic functions ($j=1,2,3,4$) at coordinates (x,y) are obtained from tables T1,T2,T3,T4 (step5). These values $K_j(x,y)$ are multiplied by corresponding weights $W_j(I(x,y))$ obtained from the weighting table", see lines 58-60 of column 5 and lines 37-41 of column 7 and Fig. 7)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Shiau and Yamada into Matsushiro. Because by substituting weighting coefficient as a function of respective least significant bits of binary codes representing an abscissa and an ordinate of the position of the current pixel, it would "cause dots to appear preferentially in predetermined positions, which have a regular periodic pattern. Dot noise is thereby reduced"

(see lines 61-63 of column 1, Matsushiro). Further, each of the references are in the same field and use weighting coefficients to modify pixel values.

11. Claims 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shiau (US 5,353,127), Yamada (US 6,172,768) and Matsushiro (US 6,459,817) as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Suzuki et al. (US 6,476,824; refer to as "Suzuki" herein).

As per claim 3, Shiau, Yamada and Matsushiro discloses that the weighting coefficient is chosen from among a first and a second value ("...quantization of the nth pixel in scan line l (i.e. pixel n,l) with error diffusion to a matrix including pixels at pixel locations corresponding to pixels $\{(n+1,l)\}$...Distribution weighting may be in accordance with the scheme $\{(n+1,l)=0.5, (n+1,l+1)=0.125\ldots\}$ " see lines 22-27 of column 3 and Fig. 3A);

Shiau and Yamada show all the claimed features except that the least significant bit of the abscissa of the position of the current pixel is null and when respectively, the least significant bit of the ordinate of the position of the current pixel is null or equal to one, and from among a third and a fourth value when the least significant bit of the abscissa of the position of the current pixel is equal to one and when respectively, the least significant bit of the ordinate of the position of the current pixel is null or equal to one. However, it is known in the art taught by Suzuki et al., hereafter Suzuki. Suzuki discloses a luminance resolution enhancement circuit and display apparatus using same that "For each pixel in each field, the dither signal generator 16 receives the relative horizontal coordinate (h) from the horizontal address generator 12, the relative vertical coordinate (v) from the vertical address generator 13, the relative temporal coordinate (f) from the field address generator 14, and the average value (a) calculated by the weighted averaging

circuit 15", see lines 30-36 of column 7 and Figs. 5 and 18). As seen in Fig. 18, when "h"=0, the weight is 0 or 3 and when "h"=1, the weights is 2 or 1, thus meet the claim language.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Shiau, Yamada and Matsushiro into Suzuki. Because by substituting the weighting pattern of Susuki would "improve the quality of a digital image" (see line 23 of column 2, Suzuki). Further, this pattern is simply an alternative to the similar pattern for weighting used by the other references.

12. As per claim 4, Shiau shows all the claimed features except the specific values for the coefficients, though 1.00 is used as seen in Figs. 3A-B. Further, these values are conventional choices for weighting coefficients in error diffusion/dispersion systems. Further, there is no disclosed criticality to these specific values. Therefore, to one of ordinary skills in the art to select these conventional values as a matter of routine choice.

13. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shiau (US 5,353,127) and further in view of Matsushiro (US 6,459,817).

As per claim 10, the statements presented with respect to claim 2 above, as to Shiau and Matsushiro are incorporated herein.

14. Claims 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shiau (US 5,353,127) and Matsushiro (US 6,459,817) as applied to claims 8 and 15 above and further in view of Suzuki (US 6,476,824).

As per claims 11 and 12, the statements presented with respect to claims 3 and 4, above, as to these references are incorporated herein.

15. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shiau (US 5,353,127).

As per claim13, the statement presented, above, with respect to claim 5 are incorporated herein.

16. Claims 15-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shiau as and further in view of Itoh et al. (US 4,982,292; refer to as Iton herein).

As per claims 15,16,19 and 20 Shiau discloses a method for quantization gray level pixel data with extended distribution set comprising:

A method of compressing a digital image having pixels each with a color represented by a color code (“This invention relates to conversion of images from gray scale pixel values to a reduced number of levels pixel values”, see lines 6-8 of column 1);

Assigning a variable first correction coefficient to pixels in the digital image, the first correction coefficient being based on a position of its corresponding pixel, for each of the pixels, selecting an estimated color of a plurality of estimated colors, the selected estimated color being selected based on the color of the pixel and the first correction coefficient; Assigning a variable second correction coefficient pixels in the digital image, the second correction coefficient being based on a position of its corresponding pixel, for each of the pixels, selecting an estimated color of the plurality of estimated colors, the selected estimated color for the pixel being selected based on the color of the pixel and the second correction coefficient; Assigning a third correction coefficient to pixels in the digital image, selecting an estimated color of the plurality of estimated colors, the selected estimated color for the pixel being selected based on the color of the pixel and the third correction coefficient; Assigning a fourth correction coefficient to pixels in the

digital image, selecting an estimated color of the plurality of estimated colors, the selected estimated color for the pixel being selected based on the color of the pixel and the fourth correction coefficient (“...quantization of the nth pixel in scan line l (i.e. pixel n,l) with error diffusion to a matrix including pixels at pixel locations corresponding to pixels {(n+1,l), (n-2, l+1), (n-1,l+1), (n,l+1)}”. Distribution weighting may be in accordance with the scheme $\{(n+1,l)=0.5, (n+1,l+1)=0.125, (n-1,l+1)=0.125, (n,l+1)=0.25\}$ ”, see lines 22-28 of column 3 and Fig. 3A; It is noted that “Each pixel of the gray level data is modified by a correspondingly weighted error correction term or terms from previously processed pixels, generating a modified pixel value. This modified pixel value is compared to a set of threshold values, where the comparison determines that the output will be one of a limited number of output levels”, see lines 33-40 of column 3). Therefore, the distribution weighting varies depending on the position of the current pixel (n,l). And the correction coefficient varies depending on the distribution weighting. It is further noted that while the claim recites “color”, this term is broad enough to encompass gray-scale data as used by Shiau. “Color” does not limit the claim to any particular color space. Also see column 4, lines 28-43;

It is noted that Shiau does not disclose that the pixels are in 4 different groups, the pixels of the first group are not contiguous with each other, the pixels of the second group are not contiguous with each other, the pixels of the first group alternate with the pixels of the second group in the digital image, the pixels of the first and second groups alternate with each other in a first line of the digital image and the pixels in the third and fourth groups alternate with each other in a second line of the digital image, the second line being immediately adjacent to the first line. However, this is known in the art taught by Itoh. Itoh teaches a method and apparatus for

processing pel signals of an image which “the original images are stored in pel positions in an input image buffer and the pel signals stored in every other pel (EOP) positions in the input buffer are sequentially fetched, along with respective pluralities of neighboring pel signals stored in EOP positions and compressed by adaptive arithmetic compression to generate a first set of compressed data which is stored in a memory” (see lines 2-9 of abstract). Also, Fig. 5 shows the different positions of the pixels in different groups. The pixels represented by double circles can be considered as first group, “X1” can be considered as second group, “X2 can be considered as third group and “X3 can be considered as fourth group. Thus, the pixels of the first group are not contiguous with each other, the pixels of the second group are not contiguous with each other, the pixels of the first group alternate with the pixels of the second group in the digital image, the pixels of the first and second groups alternate with each other in a first line of the digital image and the pixels in the third and fourth groups alternate with each other in a second line of the digital image, the second line being immediately adjacent to the first line. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Itoh into Shiau. Because by utilizing the teaching of Itoh of separating the pixels in different groups depending on the positions of the pixels, it provides “a remarkable reduction in the volume of compressed data required for representing an original image” (see lines 37-39 of column 2).

17. As per claim 17, Shiau discloses a method for quantization gray level pixel data with extended distribution set comprising:

Selecting an estimated color for each pixel of the first group includes, for each pixel of the first group, computing a sum of a correction term and a color code of the pixel, the correction term being equal to an error value computed for a previous single one of the pixels of

the digital image multiplied by the first correction coefficient; the selected estimated color for the pixel being the estimated color that most closely matches the computed sum (“Each pixel of the gray level data is modified by a correspondingly weighted error correction term or terms from previously processed pixels, generating a modified pixel value. This modified pixel value is compared to a set of threshold values, where the comparison determines that the output will be one of a limited number of output levels”, see lines 33-40 of column 3 and “Shift registers 40, 42, 44 and 46, respectively corresponding to past error buffers 32, 34, 36 and 38 are available to provide a bit shifting arrangement which shifts the binary value representing the error a number of places corresponding to multiplication by 0.0625, 0.0625, 0.125 and 0.25 respectively” see elements 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 of Fig. 2 and Fig. 3B). While the claim recites previous single one of the pixels, it is noted that Shiao discloses that the error for the current pixels are computed from the evaluation of pixels (n, l-1), (n+1,l-1), (n+2,l-1), (n+3,l-1) and (n-1,l) (see lines 2-8 of column 6 and Fig. 2). Therefore, to compute the error for any pixel in the first line, i.e., l=1, the error for the pixel would be the error of pixel (n-1, l), or the previous single one pixel. Thus, limitation of claim is met;

18. As per claim 18, Shiao discloses a method for quantization gray level pixel data with extended distribution set comprising:

For each pixel of the first group, computing an error value equal to a difference between the computed sum for the pixel and the color code for the pixel and using the computed error value for the pixel to compute a correction term for a subsequent one of the pixels of the digital image (“The difference value between the modified pixel value and the output pixel value is

distributed in accordance with a weighted distribution scheme through a matrix comprising a set of neighboring unprocessed pixels", see lines 40-44 of column 3).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed March 18, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues: a feature of an embodiment is that the color of a current pixel is corrected with a correction term that depends only on one neighboring pixel (e.g., the preceding pixel in the same line). However, this is taught by Shiau. It is noted that Shiau discloses that the error for the current pixels are computed from the evaluation of pixels (n, l-1), (n+1,l-1), (n+2,l-1), (n+3,l-1) and (n-1,l) (see lines 2-8 of column 6 and Fig. 2 of Shiau). Therefore, to compute the error for any pixel in the first line, i.e., l=1, the error for the pixel would be the error of pixel (n-1, l), or the one preceding pixel. Thus, limitation of claim is met

The applicant argues: the correction term is calculated with a variable weighting coefficient that depends on the position of the current pixel in the image. However, this is taught by Shiau. The distribution weighting varies depending on the position of the current pixel (n,l). And the correction coefficient varies depending on the distribution weighting. See lines 33-40 of column 3 of Shiau.

The applicant argues: the amended claims 1, 5, 8, 15 and 17 are allowable. However, statements presented, above, with respect to claims 1, 5, 8, 15 and 17 are incorporated herein.

19. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Conclusion

20. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Eschbach et al. (US 5,317,653) discloses "Method for Quantization Gray Level Pixel Data with Application of Under Compensated Error Diffusion"

Ghaderi (US 5,172,247) discloses "High Speed Digital Error Diffusion Process for Continuous Tone Image-to-Binary Image conversion"

Katayam (US 4,878,125) discloses "Method and Apparatus for Image Processing with Fed-Back Error Correction"

Nishihara et al. (US 4,903,317) disclose "Image Processing Apparatus"

Inquiry

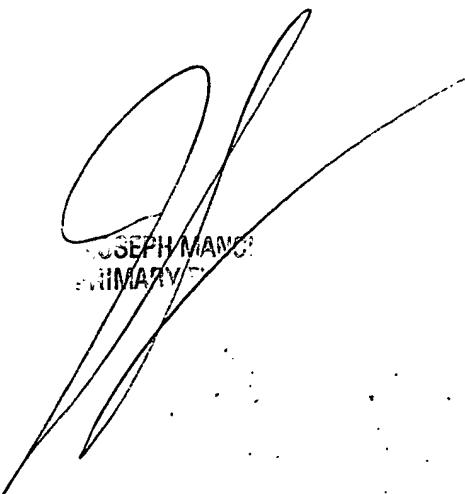
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Po-Wei (Dennis) Chen whose telephone number is (703) 305-8365. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Hofsass can be reached on (703) 305-4717. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-6743 for regular communications and (703) 308-6743 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Po-Wei (Dennis) Chen
Examiner
Art Unit 2697

Po-Wei Chen
May 16, 2003



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "PO-WEI CHEN". Below the signature, the name "PO-WEI CHEN" is printed in a smaller, all-caps font. To the left of the printed name, the initials "J.S." are visible.